#### Business Motices.

MALE JUVENILITY, OR YOUNG AMERICA.

BORGS FOR THE TIMES.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.
HURRAR for Young America.
To every "Bubby" strongth and wif.
To every "Bubb atrongth and wif.
And may the mothers loveling frow
As still their flock increases.
And every "lamb of love" hencefort's
Be clothed in golden flocers.

On them—the young—depends our wealth,
Our country's pride and glory;
Historians, poets, yet shall agreed.
Their high and deathless story!
May every siif a Yenus rise.
(Though hoops we'll lay a tax ou,)
And every to boy be boil and wise.
As Jefferson and Jackson!

Oh, mothers! train your children well—

grief we need say nothing:
But give your novs an early teste.
For rich and decent ciothing!
And this to do you'll only need.
To take male javenility.
And robe them in the chesp cash stores.
Called SMITH'S MARMORIAL TRIAITY.

SHITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Varercoms, Nos. 122, 132 and 140 Fullonest., New-York. HOLIDAY HATS AND FURS .- It is pleasant to

look in upon Krox, the eclabrated Hatter, Furrier, &c., occurer of Broadway and Fulton-et. and witness the lim stock of seasonable beauties with which he is surrounded. immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., so remarkable for new of etjle and tearethese of finish, will at once attract attending the control of the season of th - WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

The an barriber is selling all descriptions of GOUD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GOUD AND SILVER WATCHES.

And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLER, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholessie and retail. No. 11 Wallest, 24 floor.

33 and 35 GLOTHING.
Corner of John and Nassausts.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent less than cost. Overacoar

GIFTS and PRESENTS at greatly reduced prices cheaper than ever offered before are selling at ROGERS'S BAZ. er TOYS, DOLLS, and FANCY GOODS, No. 499 Broadway, as. ROGERS is determined his triends shall not want for Presents account of the searcity of money.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!—Ladies, if you wish to cake presents for the New Year, you will find, at MILLER'S, in Caral-st., beautiful embrouered Tould Shippers for Gentionen; also, Ladies, Misses' and Children's Galter Boots and Fancy Spors of all kinds, with Boys' and Youths' Patrixt Learner Boots, Congress Galters, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the Holidays.

J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

ELEGANT PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Two all round-cornered Pianos, extra carved legs and moldings, pearl keys, and hand-board inlaid with pearl, elegant sweep moldings, c. Chickering's and Water's make, price \$800 each, will be sold for \$600, part cash, and balance in monthly payments; also, new Pianos as low as \$300, second-hand Chickering's and other good makers, from \$100 to \$150, at the great Piano Agency of Honace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Music at half-price.

CROUP, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, &c., are immediately cared by Dr. Torias's wonderful VESETIAN LIMINENT, or no pay. Soid by all the Druggling 5,000 certificates can be accust the Depot, No. 56 Courtlands at REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, of No. 24 Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 7 Vessyst., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk-Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandagas of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for Ladies. A female

OUR NEW WINTER DRESS HAT is now ready le at our counters.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, New York.

LADIES .- The only thing in the world that will restore Grey Hair to its sriginal color, and cure Baidness i LOVET'S WAMPENE. Call at No. 55 Bleecker-st., and satisfy your solves. Price \$65 per dozen. No Agents. Counterfeit Wampens & offered for sale in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Broadway and Franklin at., New York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
to best and cheapest attle for Dressing, Beautifying, Creeing
ing, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
addes, try it. For sale by all Droggists and Perfumer
unhout the world.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

# New Hork Daily Tribune.

We have news from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst. Another revolution had broken out. The garrisons at Tacubaya and Vera Cruz had pronounced against the Government, especially the dissolution of the Congress, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the clothing of Comonfort with dictatorial power. It was expected that the other States would follow, and the revolution thus become general and complete. The rebellion in Yucatan continued, but without any marked advantage to either side.

By the arrival of the Northern Light last evening, we have California dates to the 5th inst. No event of marked importance had occurred in the Golden State. The Mormons in Carson Valley were selling their immovable property for whatever Young. Nearly a thousand were ready to depart. Ex-Treasurer Bates had been tried for embezzling the public funds, but the Jury did not agree, and he is to be tried again. Petitions are circulated for signatures in some parts of the State asking for the enactment of a Sunday law. The miners are be coming greatly dissatisfied at the presence of Chinamen. Those in the neighborhood of San Andreas, Calaveras County, lately met together and passed resolutions that after six months no Chinaman should be allowed to work in that neighborhood, either as a holder of a claim or employee of another for wages. There had been rains, which fell opportunely both for farmers and miners Business in San Francisco is generally considered looking up. A healthy tone pervades all classes, In the neighborhood of Coloma, some grape vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear trees three crops of pears. The Stamp act has so far operated very well. The total issues of stamps has amounted to \$101,104 56. The sales have lately fallen off, owing to the fact that bankers generally send coin to the East instead of Exchange. The revenue from this source, it is supposed, will average \$100,000 per annum. The usual number of murders and violent crimes have been prepetrated in various parts of the State.

There had been some small fires in San Francisco. Two judicial decisions had created some talk: one, that there is no law preventing women from wearing men's attire, and another, that rondo is a gambling game, and therefore illegal. The banking-house of Joseph C. Palmer was closed by attachment. The news that Brigham Young had declared war created much excitement, and any number of men were ready to volunteer for the Government. Owing to the commencement of some litigation between the City of San Francisco and the Board of Funded Debt Commissioners, it has been determined for the present to pay the interest on the San Francisco Bonds at the office of the City Treasurer, instead of sending the money to New-York, as heretofore, for this purpose. Judge Hager has made a decree in the Adams & Co. case, ordering that \$50,000 in the hands of the receiver, be distributed among the creditors, and that the receiver proceed at once to settle up the cetate. This decree has been appealed from by the first attaching creditors.

There is nothing later from Oregon. From the Sandwich Islands our dates are to the 7th ult. The Honolulu papers say that the arrival of whalers at that port had been larger this year than last, owing to the large number of vessels cruising in the Kodinek and Bristol Bay grounds. On the 5th of November there were in Honolulu sixty-four vessels. of which fifty were whalers. The number of arrivals at all the ports in the Sandwich Islands had been one hundred, and the average for this season's outob is cetimated at eight hundred and fifty barrels. I held back the troops for the Winter. In that case,

The American elipper John Land was to sail for New-Bedford on the 7th of November. She had on board the most valuable cargo ever dispatched from Honolulu-being valued at \$633,556-consisting of oil, whalebone and sundries. The whale-ship Indian Chief was wrecked in the Arctic on the 25th of August. The captain and crew reached Plover Bay in safety.

From South America we have later advices. The Chilian Congress was still in session. The affair of the seizure of "The Sportsman" has not been settled. In Bolivia the revolutionary party had entirely triumphed. Another revolution had been

nipped in the bud in Lima. We have full advices from Nicaragua, which are elsewhere noted. The cholera was subsiding in Guatamala. In San Salvador earthquakes had been common and violent. A letter from Acapulco says that Vicario and Juan Antonio have been beaten and driven from place to place, until Antonio had died, and Vicario had been deserted. The Government troops entered Cuernavaca in triumph on the 1st of November; but in a pursuit of the reactionists afterward, they were entrapped, routed and Gen. Gonzalez slain; the reactionists returning and plundering Cuernavaca and Yguala.

Gen. William Walker arrived in this city last evening, as a prisoner, in charge of United States officers. He was arrested with his men on the 7th inst., at Punts Arenas, by Com. Paulding, who took possession of him and of his men as pirates and outlaws. The men have been sent to Norfolk, and Walker is to be handed over to the Federal Courts to be dealt with according to law. His previous experience under similar circumstances justifies the belief that he will escape without any punishment whatever. Some fifty of his men still remain in Central America, under Col. Anderson. This force was landed from the Fashion at the mouth of the Colorado, and proceeding up the river, made themselves masters of the fort at Castillo Rapids and the river boats; there they still remain waiting for reenforcements, which are not likely soon to reach

With this event Walker's career as a fillibuster leader is probably ended; though we must say that such an end by no means does justice to the cruel, sanguinary and ruffianly character which he has exhibited throughout. His opportunities have been limited, but it would be difficult to find in history a more heartless and inhuman villain. His abilities, however, do not keep pace with his ambition; and the junta of Southern propagandists who sent him out on the present expedition long ago determined to deprive him of all real power, and to give the actual control of their enterprise to Gen. Henningsen. That personage is understood to have been at Washington for some time past endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Administration to his departure from Mobile with a force of 1,000 men. In this endeavor he is sustained by very powerful influences. The Slavery propaganda, having lost Kansas, naturally stretches out its greedy hands to grasp the rich tropical regions of Central America. The breaking up of Walker's camp at Punta Arenas is a check upon their design; but we may be sure that it is not a design which they will soon or easily be induced to abandon.

The letters of our Utah correspondent which we publish to-day throw considerable light on the position at present occupied by the Mormons. We refer particularly to the orders of Gen. Wells, the Mormon Commander-in-Chief, found on the person of Taylor, a Mormon major, taken prisoner along with two others by some of the troops. These orders are, in substance, to harass the advance of the army in every possible way short of shedding blood. We do not share the surprise expressed by our correspendent that the orders contain this limitation. It does not grow out of the idea that bloodshed is necessary to constitute treason, but out of that hesitation at taking life, which, however soon and however completely it may be got over, always characterizes the commencement of civil warfare. In point of law, the shedding or not shedding of blood might make no difference. In point of sentitiment and feeling, it makes a great deal. Hence, in these cases, it is always a great point to throw the responsibility of the first bloodshed on the opposite party. Brigham Young has sense enough to know that, great as is the existing antipathy against him and his people, a conflict commenced by his orders, in which the blood of United States soldiers should flow, would greatly aggravate it. On the other hand, it may be found that extreme proceedings against Major Taylor, who it seems is charged with high treason, as having been one of the party concerned in stopping and burning the provision wagons, will produce a state of feeling in the Mormons which, perhaps, in the present position of the troops, might as well not be precipitated. At last the forces are concentrated, and are encamped for the Winter at Fort Bridger. The annals of military operations are sufficiently full of disastrous blunders, but they will scarcely furnish a more striking instance of the kind than this sending of two thousand men a thousand miles into the wilderness, to pass the Winter at that dreary place. For any purpose of operating against the Mormons, these troops would have been a hundred times better posted, had they remained in Kansas. A start from Kansas early in the Spring would have brought them to Salt Lake City by midsummer; quite as soon as they can expect to arrive there now, even if the cold and the Mormons, and the diet of lean beef, which forms the chief part of their rations, should leave them, when the Spring opens, with numbers, strength or spirit for the enterprise. In fact, ue movement from Fort Bridger can be attempted until draft cattle, fresh supplies of provisions, and additional forces are brought up from the frontier; so that nothing can be gained, even in time, by the present position of the troops and the inevitable sufferings and privations to which they will be subjected. Had it been the object of the Government to encourage Brigham Young to oppose the entrance of the troops into Utah, and to aid the Mormon leaders in working up the fanaticism of their deluded followers to the highest pitch of desperate resolution, they could hardly have chosen a method of procedure better adapted to that end. If the troops, according to the original plan, had pushed forward in the Spring and arrived in Utah by July, as they might and should have done, it is not likely that any resistance would have been opposed to their entrance into the country, or that the civil officers would have found any serious difficulty in entering upon the formal discharge of their duties. The political exigences of Kansas and the retention of the troops in that Territory to aid in keeping down the Free-

State men and sustaining the Border-Ruffian

regime having interfered with this movement, evidently the true policy would have been to have the Mermons would probably have regarded the expedition as abandoned. At all events, the interval might have been employed in disseminating among them a more correct idea of the real object of the enterprise, and when the army moved forward in the Spring, it might have been in such force as to deter the Mormon leaders from the idea

of an armed resistance. Instead of either of these reasonable courses, finding itself exposed to the suspicion of never having really intended any movement against the Mormons, the Government undertook to relieve itself from that charge by precipitating the troops ust at the beginning of the Winter, into a position where they can do no good, where they are exposed to suffer greatly, and in which, worn down and diminished in strength and numbers as they necessarily must be by a Winter spent in cantonments under such circumstances, should the Mormons attack them in the Spring they may have great difficulty to maintain themselves till supplies and re-enforcements can come up.

In addition to all the other criticisms to which this unlucky Winter encampment at Fort Bridger lies open, in the present state of the Federal Treasury the expense of it is not to be overlooked. The exceedingly heavy cost of transporting to such a distance and through such a country a six or eight months' supply for two thousand men will be entirely thrown away. On the frontier, the troops might have been fed during the Winter for fifth part of the sum which their maintenance at Fort Bridger will cost. Flour transported over the Plains, by the time is reaches Fort Bridger, mounts up to half a dollar the pound, and other things in proportion. The beef of the half-stars ed oxen, on which the troops will be chiefly fed, will doubtless cost the Government three or four times the money for which, in the market of St. Louis, they might have purchased beef of the best quality. Even the limited quantity of supplies which the country about Fort Bridger might, under ordinary circumstances have furnished, will now be cut off by the Mormons. In fact, the whole cost incurred in fitting out this expedition may be considered as absolutely thrown away. Indeed, much worse than thrown away; since the only result of it will have been to put the troops into a Winter position, the east advantageous that could possibly have been chosen for them, and which, if it has no worse re sult, will certainly inspire them with a bitterness of feeling toward the Mormons not favorable to a peaceful solution of existing difficulties; while the Mormons themselves will be wrought up by this hostile encampment, as they regard it, on their border to the highest pitch of fauaticism, and may be stimulated by the helpless condition of the troops in the Spring, as they have been by the difficulties of a Winter advance into their country, to measures of annoyance and hostility upon which otherwise they might never have ventured.

We have yet no accounts of what happened in Kansas on the 21st, the day appointed for the bogus vote on the bogus Constitution. According to letters received at Washington it was the intention of the Pro-Slavery party to vote down their own Pro-Slavery clause, in the hope that the bogus Constitution thus expurgated might pass muster at Washington. For the sake of being allowed to trample on the majority of the people of Kansas they are ready, it would seem, to give even Slav-

ery a kick. The Territorial Legislature adjourned on the 16th. They passed a law to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a popular vote on the 4th of January, and mother to punish election frauds, both of which were approved by Acting-Governor Stanton. Acts were also passed repealing the act under which the Lecompton Convention was held, and for organizing the militia. These acts were vetoed by Stanton, but passed by a two-thirds vote. The object of the first is to deprive the Lecompton Constitution of any color of popular sanction and binding force to be derived from the act under which the Convention met. After repassing the Militia act, the Legislature proceeded to elect offiers under it. It was supposed that Stanton might refuse to commission them, but under a law of the Border-Ruffish Legislature, still unrepealed, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House are sutherized to issue all commissions.

A joint resolution protesting against the Lecomp ton Constitution, and asking Congress not to admit Kansas under it, was signed by Stanton. By concurrent resolution-that form being adopted to avoid the necessity of Stanton's signature—the Legislature reaffirmed the Topeka Constitution and seked admission under it. Bills were introduced for submitting the Topeka Constitution at the same time with the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, for choosing delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and providing for electing officers under the Lecompton Constitution, should it be ratified by Congress; but all these measures were rejected.

Our correspondent gives at length the reports in circulation at Lecompton respecting the Fort Scott affair, but according to accounts forwarded to Washington, by Judge Williams, these reports would seem to be much exaggerated. It would not appear that anybody had been killed, nor even arrested. It seems to be doubtful even if the requisition for troops had been complied with by Stanton who, however, at the latest accounts, was on the point of being superseded by Denver.

# HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: During the time of our troubles with Great Sir: During the Oregon Boundary question, it was asserted that we had no vessels of war that could contend successfully with those of our enemy. At that time I invented and recommended to Congress a cannon of immense caliber, intended to be placed upon a carriage so as to fire in any direction. The object was o outreach the enemy and destroy her before we came within reach of the common pop-guns used on our

If you will look over the report of the Secretary of e Navy, you will see that precisely the same idea has been carried out on several of our war vessels. The United States steamship Powhatan has on board a gun called the " bow-chaser," which is just the very hing which I recommended. At the time that I in vented it, objection was made that the gun would be too heavy to be managed at sea in a gale, and that se heavy a charge would rack any vessel to pieces. Both these objections are now silenced forever—the gun is a fixed fact. The Hon. Secretary says: "The result of the aparations on the Plymouth seems to dispelall remaining doubt whether the heavy cannon which she carried would be manageable, and no only to justify the previous adoption of such ordionly to justify the previous adoption of such ordi-nance in the steam frigates recently built, but also to render it expedient to extend this plan of arma-ment." As the original inventor of this gun, I laim the honor. Many of the first citizens of Orange county united with me in recommending this and sev-cal other war implements to the notice of Congress. In justice to them as well as myself, I ask that the unblic should know who was the inventor of this great with the country of the country o Brandyn, N. Y. Dec., 1857. CHAS. CLINTON.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1857.

The Union prints a letter from Chief-Justice Wiliams of Kansas, dated Lecompton, Dec. 16, relative o the disturbances at Fort Scott, which he says were not caused by an attempt to collect taxes, but by the lawless, violent higher law Jim Lane men committing unprovoked outrages upon Pro-Slavery men, who are now besieged in Fort Scott. Judge Williams is a Pennsylvanian.

Ex-Gov. Walker intends to take the stump gainst the Administration in the South. He has letters approving his course from leading Democrate of Maryland and Texas.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1857. The Administration received yesterday a large batch of official dispatches and letters from private agents in Kansas, which were submitted to an extra Cabinet meeting, and occupied a five hours' sitting. There is no intelligence verifying the previous telegraphic rumor of collision and bloodshed, and it's not credited. Judge Williams's letter, pub lished in The Union of to-day, is the only approxmation to that statement.

Gen. Denver had received his commission, but has furnished no explanation for not accepting or actng under it. The belief here is that, as the Legislature overruled Secretary Stanton's vetoes, Denver was intimidated from assuming the responsi bility. His course in this respect is deprecated.

Gen. Harney's force is distributed with the al leged purpose of checking any outbreak at the election, but there is reason to fear that a condition of rebellion will be assumed on the slightest provocation of the Free-State men in order to justify a col-

Among the papers forwarded is a copy of the bill said to have been introduced before the Legislature, declaring it a felony to vote at the election of the twenty-first inst., but accompanied by no evidence of its passage.

Special agent Martin writes on the twelfth that he vote on the twenty-first will exceed Ransom's, and may reach six thousand. This, however, is doubted by the Administration. He says also that the President's Message was entirely satisfactory to the National Democrats, and the Kansas part was freely circulated in the Territory with the hope of affecting the result of the election.

The President is much perplexed by the condi-

tion of things, and if the election on the fourth of January extinguishes the Lecompton Constitution, as is expected, then his friends in Congress will combine against Douglas's enabling act.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

The War Department this morning received dispatches confirmatory of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah Expedition have concentrated near Fort Bridger, in a comparatively comfortable condition. The report of adverses to the 5th infantry from the Mormons is untrue.

The vacant lands heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry outside of six miles on each side of the lands granted to Iowa in 1856 for railroad purposes having been released, they will be restored to private entry at the several land offices in that State on the 15th of February.

Important from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 25, 1857.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with dates from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst.

Another revolution broke out on the 10th inst. The garrison at Tacubaya had pronounced against the dissolving of the Congress, the overthrowing of the Constitution, and the declaring of Comonfort Dictator.

Vera Cruz followed the example, and it was expected.

Vera Cruz followed the example, and it was expected the rest of the States would also do so.

Later accounts from Yucatan state that the reac-tionists had captured Sisal, which again was retaken by the Government troops.

Fire at Marion, Ala.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 27, 1857.

The Selma (Ala.) papers announce a destructive fire in the town of Marion. An entire block, including the Perry House, printing and law offices, drug, book and merchants' stores, was consumed. The loss was stated at \$50,000.

Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1857.
The schooner Reindeer, at St. Thomas from the port, reports having fallen in with, on the 21st of November, in latitude 23° 25', longitude 64° 23', the brig Golden Age, of Halifax. Took from her one man, named J. Nickerson, who had been on the wreck twelve days.

The Foreign Trade of Boston.

e week ending Dec	80.7851 Pa	otatoes	. 22,601
pper Ore		ther articles	. 137,124
ool	38,696 30,768 24,582	Total	\$380,583
Corresponding week,	1856		604,333

# Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 84; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½; Reading Railroad, 27½; Morris Canal 43; Long Island Railroad, 9½.

The Weather.

Boston, Dec. 26-9 a. m.—Weather cold. Wind N. E. Snowing fast; about an inch of snow has already fallen.

Toronto, Dec. 26-9 a. m.—The weather here is old and pleasant. Quebec, Dec. 26—9 a.m.—It is very cold and clear

MONTREAL, Dec. 26-9 a. m.-The weather here i very cold. The thermemeter at 8 s. m. stood at 2 de-grees below zero.

RUILASD, Vt., Dec. 26—9 s. m.—Weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer stands at 10 degrees above

St. John, N. B., Dec. 26, 9 a.m.—The mercury here marks 2 degrees below zero. Calais, Me., Dec. 26—9 a. m.—Thermometer 2 de

grees below zero. The river is frozen solid.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26-9 a. m.—Weather cloudy and cold. Wind north.

# FROM JAMAICA.

We have Kingston papers to the 10th. The only tem of interest from this dullest of all dull countries, an effort to get up a steam communication with the United States. Petitions for Government aid in such an undertaking were extensively signed.

FIRE IN A CIGAR STORE .- At 12] o'elock this morn ing the cigar store in Broadway, near Canal street, was considerably damaged by fire.

The following we copy from the Frankfort corres ondence of The Louisville Courier:

"A bill to prevent runaway matches was reported to the House this morning by Mr. Houston of Clarke. It commends itself to the prayerful consideration of all young men ambitious of paying for some young lady's board and hooped skirt-a-coats. Its main prolady's board and hooped skirt-a-coats. Its main provisions are: 1st, fine and imprisonment for running away with a voung lady under 18 years of age and not marrying her; 2d, if he does marry her he cannot get any of her property until she becomes of age, &c. It was made the special order for Wednesday. Young sponies who cannot live with "dear Mary Ann," had better notify the "being" and hurry up the cakes before Mr. Houston's bill becomes a law. It is the fashion now for the old folks to refuse their consent to all would-be sons-in-law. This is not because they have any real objection to "Chawle," but because they are too stingy to give a wedding-party."

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Gen. Walker a Passenger Under Arrest.

CARSON VALLEY MORMONS GOING TO UTAH. GENERAL NEWS FROM THE GOLDEN STATE.

. \$2,026,000 in Specie.

The United States mail steamship Northern Light, E. L. Tinkelpaugh, commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 19, with the usual semi-monthly mails from California. &c., 256 passengers, and over \$2,000,000 in treasure and arrived at her dock at 10 o'clock yesterday evening. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age, Com. J. T. Watkins, arrived at Panama

during the night of the 18th, with the California mails, 350 passengers, and specie as follows: For New York. \$1,925,316 25 For Panama. \$10,560 00 For England. \$450,350 31 For New Orleans. 12,000 00 Total. \$2,478,220 57 The United States mail steamship Granads, Capt. Gustavus Harrison, left Aspinwall with 130 passengers, and the New-Orleans mails and specie, at 11:30

m. of the 19th inst. The United States flag-ship Wabash arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th, with Gen. Walker on board, together with all the arms, ammunition, &c.,

seized at San Juan del Norte. Capt. Engle, commander of the Wabash, comes passenger per Northern Light, as also Gen. Walker; the remnant of the Nicaraguan expedition having left San Juan in U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga for Norfolk.

Steamer Fashion, Capt. Caughlin, sailed from Aspinwall for Mobile, on the evening of the 14th inst. U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur was still lying at Panama.

H. B. M. steam frigate Brunswick was at Aspin-

The Northern Light has encountered a series of terrific gales on her homeward passage. Died on board, Dec. 25, George Osborn, aged 55 years, seaman from U. S. frigate Wabash, of disease of the liver.

We are under obligations to Mr. H. J. Bullay, Purser of the Northern Light, for late papers and packag & Co.

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	10,000	A. Honigman	1
	10,000	Patrullo & Echaveria.	- 7
Rro	10,000	W. H. Davidee	
	7,920	Culbert & Finley	
	7.000	T. Chierot	
	7.000	Geo. B. Ripley & Co.	
& Co	7,000	D. T. Lanman	
o. & Co.	6,977	Mrs. J. Duke	
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# SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1857. We have had an abundance of rain during the fortnight, and there is a fair prospect of having a Winter very favorable to both farming and mining. The miners want rain so that every little gully shall furnish water at hand to wash its own dirt, for otherwise the miner may have to cart the dirt agreat distance to water or leave much of the richest ground unworked. ter or leave much of the richest ground unworked. The farmer wants rain to soften the ground, baked hard by the long drouth from May to November, so that he can plow. The first storm, on the 3d ult., was so severe as to do great damage by filling up the streams to flood hight, and carrying off many of the most valuable dams and flumes in the State, but since then all has been going on well. In the mountains snow has faller; at Gibsonville, in Siara County, for instance, four inches of snow is now lying on the instance, four inches of snow is now lying on the ground, but in San Francisco I have not seen the

ground, but in San Francisco I have not seen the slightest speck of frost, snow or ice formed this season. At the restaurants they give you ice in water at dinner.

The last mail carried news to you of the arrival of Lieut. Beale with the camel train at Los Angeles on the 9th of November. We have now further particulates the 9th of November, when the year of the train contains twenty-two camels, of which two are males. All came through alive and uninjured.
Only two were taken to Los Angeles, where they
attracted great attention, as indeed they did at every attracted great attention, as indeed they did at every village on the road. The fame of the strange animals had preceded the train, and at every stopping-place a crowd had collected in anticipation of their arrival. A correspondent of The Alla, writing from Los Angeles, says they are to be kept at Fort Tejon for breeding. This place is about 80 miles north of Los Angeles and as far from the soa, in lat. 35. It is in the southern part of Tulare Valley, near a pass of the same name, through a mountain which connects the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. Southward of 34° 30', the two ranges are united, and run off into Lower California.

Lower California.

Lieut Beale expresses the greatest satisfaction with Lieut Beale expresses the greatest satisfaction with his camels, and is confident that so soon as they can be had for a reasonable price they will be used in preference to all other animals in crossing the plains. They seemed to be suited for every portion of the road—the rugged mountains as well as the arid plains. One news-letter says they could, when laden, climb steeps which mules could not get over barbacked. It reminds one of the brave Withrington, in Chevy Chace, fighting "on his stumps" when his legs were cut off, to be told that the camels, when unable to get over a very steep place otherwise, would get down or their knees to it. The burdens they bear and the distheir gives to it. The burdens they bear and the dis-tance they travel appear marvelous to those who have crossed the plains with mules or ozen. Seventy miles a day is no severe task for them; four hundred pounds is a light load; six, seven or ten days without water causes them no suffering.

Lieut, Beale was three months on the way from El Los Angeles, a distance of 1,000 miles, and the rase to Los Angeres, a distance of the numes, and the cause of the slowness of his movements was that he was engaged in surveying the route for the southern wagon-road. Rumor says his report is favorable—for as to all these matters Lieut Beale has given no information to the public here, and all that we know is obtained from letters which do not appear to come from persons who had opportunities to be fully ac-

from persons who had opportunities to be fully ac-quainted with the facts.

It is said in Los Angeles that Lieut. Beale has de-termined that the Southern Wagon Road shall end at the Tejon, with which determination there is much dis-satisfaction among the angelic population. They accuse satisfaction among the angelic population. They accuse him of acting from interested motives, because he owns some property at the Tejon. I think likely, however, from a hasty consideration of the general probabilities of the case, that Lieut. Beale has done nothing more than what is right. He was judicious enough to see long ago that Tejon has important advantages, and he obtained land there, and he still continues to hold it. All travelers coming from the Lower Colorado by land to the central portion of California must cross the Tejon Pass, and instead of Lieut. Beale's selection of that point as a stooping place being wrong, he

orders have been received by all the Mormons at Carson Valley, San Bernardino, and those throughout this State, to repair to Zion, in preparation for the great contest which is to end in the overthrow of all the Gentile nations, and the establishment of the

The Mormons are no doubt an ignorant, fast appresitious sect, but they are sincere. Such as they have in their creed and their leaders paralleled elsewhere in this age. I scarcely where to find a parallel to it in any age save history of Mohammed. A word from Brigham is held in more respect by the Mormons than the weighty, formal and solemn command from the ident and Congress of the United States. With the order had been a more than the order had been and congress of the United States. ident and Congress of the United States. What he orders is done, no matter what the order be. He ordered the Mormons in Carson Valley to move to Sait Lake, and they went. Many had been established for five or six years in that valley; they had become wealthy; they had made farms which furnished them with all the comforts of life, and many of the luxuries—in so far as those were obtainable in a new country, remote from the great centers of commerce. They had fine houses, fences, barms, orchards, gardens and fields, and, at the word all these were sacrificed by men who had nothing to far from refusal. Gentile neighbors were abundant and friend by and willing to protect any Mormon who should an action of the same statement.

refusal. Gentile neighbors were abundant and friend ly, and willing to protect any Mormon who should refuse to obey Brigham's request, but nine hundred asixty-sight persons sold their property for such priests could be obtained at a few days' notice, from Gentiles in the Valley, and started joyfully to obey the word of Brigham. According to Execus, the ameiest Jews in the wilderness paid far less respect to Mose and scarcely so much to the Almighty himself.

An exodus similar to that of Carson Valley is about to take place at San Bernardino. There the Mormon have been settled for nearly seven years, and had made the place one of the most beautiful in the Statione it is a well-known fact that they were greatly attached to the place, and were exceedingly proud of the manner in which they had built it up and boardified if. Farms, houses, orchards, vineyards, all hads of property which cannot carry itself or be carried in a wagon, is being soid to Gentile speculators who hurried in to buy for \$1 what is worth \$10. There, as at Carson Valley, there is no hesitation among these at Carson Valley, there is no hesitation among the who have hitherto had a good standing in the chur

at Carson Valley, there is no hesitation among those who have hitherto had a good standing in the church. Jefferson Hunt, Assemblyman elect of the Legislature of this State from San Bernardino, goes with the others. He offers a saw-mill which cost \$25,000 for \$2,500. Mr. Stark, a brother of the well-knwn actor, has sold a horse valued at more than \$5,000 for \$200. American cows worth here \$100 at the least are solding there at from \$25 to \$35; and work-core are sold for about half their value. Furniture goes at the buyer's own price. The Mormons not only wish to get money for property which they cannot carry off, but they want money to buy arms and ammunition. A correspondent of The Bullstin, writing from San Bernardino, says that the Mormons there have set four or five tuns of gunpowder, several cases of revolvers and a large number of rides to Sait Lake. The Mormon population of San Bernardino numbers 1,500, and according to report they are all to go. Those who are too poor to provide wagons for the conveyance of their scanty provisions, cooking utensils, clothing and bedding, are to be furnished with wagons by the more wealthy, or are to be left behind and brought on by wagons which will be sent back. According to rumor they expect to winter at the first settlements, about 300 miles from San Bernardino. The Loe Angeles correspendent of The Alta writes under date of Nov. 23:

"Fifty-five families are reid to haveleft that valley lat weather and the property of the part of the part of the part of the property of the part of the property of the part of

The Los Angeles are said to have left that valley last week.

"Fifty-five families are said to have left that valley last week.

They go quietly—in the evening they are about town, and it the
morning they are not seen. It is supposed that within alk webs
1,000 persons will have foreaken their homes in that valley in obdience to the commands of their chief. Men, women and chi
dren go off without a murmur, and with countenances lighted will
stern joy, at the assurance they receive that they are about
fight and destroy their enemies. It is terrible—the firm result
and blind obedistuce these people exhibit, and the war they was
will be unercliess. There is not one line in the firm of a Mornes
that does not defiantly say, We will die before we submit. Does
here we look upon the war as already begun; and after the affid
wits which have been made and published concerning the state of
things in Utah, we are surprised that no precautionary stops a
taken; that the only outlet—the Cajon Pass—is left uncarded,
that warlike munificous may pass unnolested, and the enemy

The Mormons seem to have a wonderful faculty for conciliating the Indians; and it is reported at Los Angeles that the numerous tribe of the Cahuillas are going off to Sait Lake with the people of San Bernardino. It is generally conceded by those who have lived among the Mormons that no people get along more peaceably and quietly than these Latter Day Saint. The editor of The Los Angeles Star, the nearest newspaper to San Bernardino, thus bids farewell to his departing neighbors:

"From our acquaintance with the people of San Bernardino, we must say that we know them to be a peaceasic, industries law shifing community. Under great disadvantage, they be cultivated their farms, and caused the ranch, which was, before their occupation, almost upproductive, to teem with the colored products of the field and the garden. With their peculiarities or religion or church we have nothing to do—we know them to be good citizens, and cheerfully teetily to the fact."

Beside the people of San Bernardino our State will loose three or four hundred other Mormon citizens, many of whom are now on the way to join the depart-

ing Saints.
On the 17th ult, the Indians on the Klamath Reser on the 17th until the liminate of the Ramata fixed vation made an outbreak and attempted to kill the Government agent in charge, but he defeated them, and ten of their number were killed. We have no satisfactory explanation of the causes and circumstances of the outbreak.

Judges Hoffman and McAllister of the United States

Judges Hoffman and McAllister of the United States
District Court in this city—the latter Judge sitting as
associate—yesterday, rejected the claim of J. C.
Palmer to 8,900 acres of land in the western part of
this city and county. The grant purports to have
been made on the 29th June, 1816, to Benito Diaz,
and was sold by him to Thomas O. Larkin in 1847,
and by the latter was again sold for \$50,000, in 1850,
to Bethuel Phelps, who is now the actual party in interest, or claimant, though suit was brought in the
name of Palmer.

name of Palmer.
Some accusations have lately been made through the press of this city against Senator Gwin—such as that he is bribed to favor the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and so forth. The Globe, the Administration organ in this city, has published a long defense of our Senator, taking up the various specifications, one by one; and in regard to that of his being a "deadhead" on the steamers between New-York and San Francisco, says:

Francisco, says:

"That Dr. Gwin individually travels free of charge on the steamers of the Company, is true. All United States Sonators and Members of Congress, as well as undry other officials, in going to and fro, have enjoyed the privilege; one to which they are entitled as public servants, if the Company chooses to accord it to them, and Mr. Smith, or Mr. Brown, has no right to cavil at it."

and Mr. Smith, or Mr. Brown, has no right to cavil at it."

This is a most disastrous defense. It is true that law-makers are in the habit of acting the sponge and dead-head on great corporations throughout the United States, and public opinion winks at it; but no man of high sense of honor in Senator Gwin's position could accept such a present from a Company in regard to whose affairs he has so much to say at Washington. If he had no influence, or if he had no money, or if he were the mere tool of the Company, it might be different. Gov. King thought it contrary to propriety to accept of "dead-head" bribes from a New-Yorkrailroad, and such conduct is so rare and so meritorious that it almost deserves a statue; and if his exception does not deserve a place in history, certainly the general rule will.

not deserve a place in history, certainly the general rule will.

It has been suggested that possibly the Government will issue a call for volunteers for Utah. In such asso California will be ready to furnish her share. There would be no difficulty whatever in getting three or four thousand men here in February; and they can be had cheaper, and they can get to Utah sooner, and they will fight better, and take better care of the Mormon women after the fighting, than any soldier you can scare up on your side of the Continental backbone, between Main and Texas.

A number of petitions are in circulation in the mining districts for the enactment of a law to compel the closing of stores, &c., on Sunday. So it is every year when the time approaches for the Legislature to sit. A great many of the merchants and mechanics wish to have one leisure day in the week, but as it is now they are afraid to shut their shops on Sunday, because some-body else will keep open, and thus get a large patronage from the miners, many of whom prefer to walk to town on Sunday and make their visits and purchases at the same time. Many of the Californians who desire to see business stopped on Sunday diclike the idea of having it stopped by compulsion; and several newspapers have intherto taken the ground that the Legislature has no authority under the Constitution to prohibit honest labor on any day in the week.

the Constitution to product in the week.

The Court of Sessions of this city was engaged on the 3d, in hearing the criminal trial of the proprietors of the 3d, in hearing the criminal trial of the proprietors of the 3d, in hearing the criminal trial of the proprietors of the 3d, in hearing the criminal trial of the 3d, in hearing the 3d and 3d him of acting from interested motives, because hoowns some property at the Tejon. I think likely, however, from a hasty consideration of the general probabilities of the case, that Lieut. Beale has done nothing more than what is right. He was judicious enough to see long ago that Tejon has important advantages, and he obtained land there, and he still continues to hold it. All travelers coming from the Lower Colorado by land to the central portion of California must cross the Tejon Pass, and instead of Lieut. Beale's selection of that point as a stopping place being wrong, he would have done very wrong had he attempted to make the road end at I.o. Angeles. But the fact is his survey ended and the road proper ends at the Colorado, on the border of the State, and travelers arriving at that stream can turn toward San Diego. Los Angeles or Fort Tejon, just as they please. The Federal Government does not propose to make a road within the limits of the State to either place.

You, no doubt, have your news of affairs at Salt Lake, from your own side; and we have ours. We have received Brigham Young's proclamation, and expect that the Government forces will be completely destroyed, if they attempt to cross the limits declared sacred by the Mormon Prophet.

Orders have been received by all the Mormons at Carson Valley, San Bernardino, and those throughout this State, to repair to Zion, in preparation for the great contest which is to end in the overthrow of all the Gentile nations, and the establishment of the Gentile nations, and the establishment of the Gentile nations, and the continues of the Mormon grow of the Branch Mint in this did the proprietors of the Morning Call, a newspaper of this city, whom they charged with econivary of the Morning Call, a newspaper of the story, in old it. All travelers of the Morning Call, a newspaper of this city, when they charged with connivance with Harazthy, in robbing the dim in the Morning Call, a newspaper of this city, when they charged with connivance with Harazthous of the M

The trial of Harazthy, for embezzlement from the